

ONE HUNDRED BUILDINGS AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

Ohio has Reproduced in Cement Block a Model of "Adena" the First Stone House Erected West of the Allegheny Mountains.

(By Mark O. Waters.)
Norfolk Va., April 13.—There are more than one hundred buildings at the Jamestown Exposition, not including those of the "Warpath" and they range in size from the smaller special exhibit buildings to the mammoth States' Exhibit Palace of the manufacturers and Liberal Arts Structure. The lofty columns of the Dario-Corinthian combination of architecture present an aspect of stateliness and solidity and form a beautiful picture of a magnificent Colonial city.

The building of the Exposition proper consist of the Auditorium and Administration, Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Machinery and Transportation, Historic Arts, Education, Mines and Metallurgy, Pure Food, States' Exhibit Palace, Palaces of Commerce, Agriculture and Horticulture, Marine Appliances, Power and Alcohol, Fire-proof historic relief building, Graphic Arts, Arts and Crafts, Villages and numerous other special buildings and pavilions including an immense reviewing stand.

The government structures include the grand piers and their accompanying accessories; two large exhibit buildings; Fisheries building; Smithsonian Institute and National Museum; Army and Navy Club Houses; Club House for enlisted men; Colonial building, Negro building, Panama and Porto Rico and the Life Saving Station. The government buildings occupy a prominent position on either side of Raleigh Square and overlooking the great piers and Hampton Roads.

The buildings of the several states present a great variety, many of them representative of some historic hall or home within the borders of the state erecting the structure, but the colonial idea prevails in the style of architecture. Most of the state buildings are located on Willoughby boulevard, fronting on Hampton Roads and affording the best possible points of vantage from which to view the harbor illuminations by night and the naval

pageant by day. The Virginia building is the most imposing of all state structures, presenting a massive type of colonial architecture in all its conventional dignity. Georgia has reproduced "Bulloch Hall," the home of the mother of President Roosevelt, at Rosewell, Georgia, and Maryland has reproduced the home of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. Pennsylvania has a replica of Independence Hall; New Jersey has a model of Washington's headquarters at Morristown; Massachusetts has a model of the old state house at Boston; Connecticut has the Colonel Talmadge home at Litchfield; Ohio has reproduced in cement block a model of "Adena," the first stone house erected west of the Allegheny mountains and used as the executive mansion of Ohio for a number of years, while the capital was at Chillicothe; Kentucky has a representation of Daniel Boone's fort as it appeared at Boonesboro over a hundred years ago. Among the other states which are represented by buildings are New York, North Dakota, Delaware, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, West Virginia, North Carolina, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana and many others may yet erect buildings.

Among the special exhibit buildings erected by private concerns or cities may be mentioned the Virginia Mineral and Timber Exhibit building; the "House of Welcome" erected by the city of Baltimore; Grand Trunk Railway building; Baldwin Locomotive Works building; American Locomotive Works; Travelers Protective Association; Larkin Soap Company; Woodmen of the World; Leed's Cigar Factory; American Hydraulic Company; Palmer Concrete Works; John Deere Plow Company; Daughters of Confederacy; Columbia Woodmen; Disciples of Christ; Old Virginia Corn Mill; J. G. Wilson Manufacturing Company; Baptists of America; The "101" Ranch; Daughters of American Revolution; Presbyterians of America and numerous others.

LARUE NEWS

LaRue, April 12.—Mrs. Joseph Slanser and Mrs. Arthur Marah were in Upper Sandusky the fore part of the present week attending the Delaware district conference and missionary convention of the M. E. church. They went as delegates from the local missionary society.

Miss Georgia Haybeck of Bellefontaine was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Haybeck on North High street from Saturday evening until Monday morning. Little Miss Nita Haybeck accompanied her home for a few day's visit.

Rev. J. G. Currey and Dr. James Church attended the Presbytery at Marion, Monday and Tuesday of the present week as delegates of the local Presbyterian church. They report interesting sessions and an excellent church report.

Miss Susie Raub who is employed as a teacher in the Barborton schools returned to that place after a week's visit at the home of her parents, Hon. and Mrs. W. L. Raub south of town.

Miss Kathryn VanArsdale who is employed at Marion, was an over-Sunday guest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. VanArsdale north of town.

Farmers who are well posted on the subject say that the cold, freezing weather of last week did more damage to the wheat crop than any other time this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Nue, who have been life-long residents of LaRue, went to Marion, Tuesday evening where they will make their future home with their daughter Mrs. F. J. Wesley.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Hinklin and two children of Marion, visited with relatives in the vicinity of LaRue the forepart of the present week.

Mrs. Milton Anderson, Henry Raub, M. Markey, Wm. Sager and Alred Jones were business visitors at the county seat Saturday.

Mrs. Perry Gatchell and little son, Howard are at present visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carter, in Chicago, Ill. They will return home in about two weeks.

Mrs. R. A. Smith returned from Cincinnati Saturday evening, where she spent three months with her daughters, Mrs. B. H. Seaver and Mrs. E. D. Townsend.

Mrs. F. B. Miller and son, Frank went to Marion, Tuesday morning to visit a few days with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Mary Scanlon, of Altoona, Pa., and Mrs. M. R. Holland of Lancaster Pa. arrived in LaRue, Saturday for a four weeks' visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas.

George W. Miller returned to La-

Rue, Monday evening after a pleasant few days' visit with Marion relatives and friends.

Mrs. Mary Scanlon, Mrs. M. R. Holland and Mrs. Iris Thomas were in Marion visiting among relatives and friends Tuesday.

Miss Hazel Clark of this place went to Marion Monday evening for a two weeks' visit with relatives and friends. Edgar Bain returned to Marion Friday evening after a short visit with relatives and friends in LaRue and vicinity.

Mrs. C. H. Woolgar has returned to LaRue after a delightful two weeks' visit with friends and relatives in Cincinnati. Dr. Woolgar accompanied his wife remaining only a few days.

Mrs. Frank Harmon and daughter, Faust, returned to their home in Marion, Friday evening, after a few days' visit with relatives and friends here.

Mrs. Milo Severns of Marion is at present visiting at the R. B. Cleveland home on North High street.

Green Pettyman and daughter Eva went to Marion last Friday morning. Mr. Pettyman returned the same day while Miss Eva remained for a week's visit with friends.

Mrs. Milo Severns returned to Marion Saturday morning after a week's visit with friends and relatives.

W. H. Sprague spent Friday in Marion on business.

Dean Ridgway and W. F. Kniffin were business adventurers in Marion Wednesday of this week.

WILLIAMS' KIDNEY PILLS.
Have you neglected your kidneys? Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your kidneys and bladder? Have you pains in loins, side, back, groins and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? Too frequent a desire to pass urine? If so, Williams' Kidney Pills will cure you—At Druggist Price 50c.

Williams' M.T.G. Co., Props., Cleveland, O.
For sale by Tschanen Bros.

Her Specific Order.
Little Marie did not possess a pair of skates, and after using the rollers of a friend for some days she went to her father with the intention of getting a pair of the best pattern—those with ball bearings. She said: "Papa, I must have a pair of roller skates at once. And I want them like Jennie Smith's, with ball bearings on."

Genius and Industry.
Ruskin: Never depend upon your genius; if you have none industry will supply the deficiency.

THAT SKINNER BOY.

A Music Dealer Trusts Innocent Youngster With a Banjo.

WAS TO DELIVER INSTRUMENT

But It Failed to Reach Its Destination Owing to a Row in Street Car as to Whether Banjo Was an Infernal Machine or Not.

(Copyright, 1907, by E. C. Parcell.)
Humpty Skinner was on his way home from school the other day, with his usual innocent look on his face, and he was passing a music store when the dealer came to the door and said:
"Sonny, you look to me like an innocent boy."
"Yes, sir, I am," was the reply.
"I think you are a boy that can be trusted."
"I know I am."
"Well, a man left a banjo here last week to be repaired. It's all ready to go home, but I have no one to send with it. If I should give it into your



"HELLO, BUB! THAT'S A QUEER KIND OF HATBOX."

hands and promise you a quarter for taking it to 232 Harrison street, I believe you would do the errand all right."

"I surely would, sir."
"Very well. You had better go up to Ninth street and take the cross-town car. Here is the banjo in its box, and when you return you shall have the quarter."

Humpty started off in the highest spirits. He had gone only a block when he met that Thomas boy and was saluted with:

"Hello, Humpty! What you got there?"
"A banjo."
"It ain't yours?"
"Nope. I'm taking it up on Harrison street for a music man."

"And he trusted you with a banjo, did he?"
"Yep. He said I looked innocent and honest."

Going to the Top Fast.
"Well, I never! Say, Humpty, I don't want to make you vain, but can you find anywhere in American history that George Washington was trusted with a banjo belonging to some one else? No, sir, you can't. You are going right up to the top as fast as you can go, and I predict that they'll have your picture in the papers in less'n six months."

The boy and the banjo had gone a block farther when they encountered a street car conductor off duty and leaning up against a wall on the corner. He had had two or three drinks to keep the bears off and was feeling good.

"Hello, bub! That's a queer sort of hatbox," he said as he reached out for Humpty.

"It ain't no hatbox; it's a banjo to there," was the reply.

"Is that so? Say, now, but I used to beat the band playing on a banjo. Once when I played to a crowd over a hundred strong men broke down and wept. I'll give you a tune."

"But you can't. The man told me not to open the case."

"Never mind what the man told me, sonny. I'm running this old car this trip. I'll have you dancing before I have played a dozen notes of 'Yankee Doodle.'"

Humpty protested and hung on to the box, but it would have been wrested from him except that a policeman saw the squabble from afar and came hastening up the street.

"Oh, well, he can go on with his old banjo," said the conductor as he released his hold on the box. "All I wanted was to play a few tunes and liven up the old town a bit, but I'll go inside and take two more drinks instead."

Obeys Officer's Command.
The officer told Humpty to hump himself along, and his command was obeyed. He reached Ninth street with out further adventure and boarded a car, but he was sorely seated when a woman beside him looked him over very sharply and said:

"Boy, did the conductor take notice of that box when you got on?"
"Yes'm. He asked me if I had a cat in it, and I told him no."

"I hope you didn't lie to him. I was on a street car once when a cat got out of a basket and clawed my face, and I have never got over the scare. If you are carrying a cat?"

"It's a banjo, ma'am," explained Humpty.

"I am glad to hear that, and I hope you haven't lied to me. The box may explode anyhow, and I wish you would go farther up the car. I was on a car once when a banjo or something else

in a box exploded, and I had my eye-glasses blown off."

Humpty moved to the front of the car and sat down beside a man who had been nodding with sleep. The banjo box happened to hit his knee, and he awoke and looked around and demanded to know who had kicked him. Then his eyes fell upon Humpty and the box, and he said:

"Boy, I don't like it at all. I believe you are an anarchist and making ready to blow up this car."

"Banjos don't explode, do they?" asked Humpty, with a smile.
"A banjo, eh? And what are you doing with a banjo?"

"Taking it up to a man on Harrison street."

May Have Been Infernal Machine.
"Um! It may be a banjo, and it may be an infernal machine. In these days we can't be too careful. A grocer asked me to open a can of chicken the other day, but I was too sharp for him. When another fellow tried it, it exploded and blew his arm off. We will look at that supposed banjo."

"But I was told not to open the box," protested Humpty.

"Makes no difference, sonny. As a freeborn American citizen I've got a right to know whether I'm riding with dynamite or musical instruments. Open up!"

"I shan't do it. It's a banjo, and you can believe me or not."

"The plot thickens," whispered the man as he assumed a knowing look. And of a sudden he grabbed the box and threw up the cover. Then an oldish man who had been reading a paper laid it aside and said:

"I don't know why you couldn't have taken the boy's word."

"I trust no one," replied the other. "Rockefeller, Rogers and the rest of us can't tell what minute we must confront danger. It seems to be a banjo, but is it one? Has it got dynamite concealed in its stomach? Are we about to be greeted with the strains of 'Old Dan Tucker,' or are we to be hurled into eternity without a moment's preparation?"

"You talk like a fool! Give the boy the box and stop fooling."

"Oh, I talk like a fool, do I? Say, now, you are an older man than I am, and you are baldheaded and bow-legged, but you must apologize or there'll be a row here."

Men Began Scrapping.
"You go to with your apologies!" Then the two men rose up and began scrapping. Humpty tried to get the banjo box, but it went down on the floor between them and was stepped on. The conductor came running, two of the men passengers mixed in, and five or six women set up a screaming. The row was over in five minutes, and when Humpty could make out the banjo he saw only a few strings and splinters of wood.

"W-what am I going to do?" he asked of the conductor, who had had his nose skinned in the fracas.

"Was it your banjo?"
"No. I was taking it somewhere for a music dealer."

"My son, you look innocent and lamb-like."

"And I am."
"There is no banjo; there is no box. As there is no banjo and no box, there can be no delivery. It isn't your fault. It is what they call an act of providence, and no one is responsible. Just drop off the car as easy as you can and take that innocent and lamb-like face of yours home. If your dear mother wants to know why you are pale faced and shaky in the knees, tell her an auto cut off your costails. See?"

No Room For Expansion.
Prospective Tenant—Rent this flat? Why, no one but a narrow minded person would rent such a flat as this! The Janitor—Faith, mum, it wouldn't even accommodate a mind unless it was narrow.—Pittsburg Post.

Some Difference.
"Did I understand you to say that my appearance has improved?"
"No; I said you looked more like yourself."—New York Life.

Optimistic.



Professor—What a good thing I had my field glasses with me today. It shortens distances tremendously.—Pele Mele.

So He Doesn't.
If I meant what I said
When I happen to speak
They would think me a freak
And not right in my head
I'd be blamed to no great
Or a greater extent
And arouse as much hate
If I said what I meant.

If I said what I meant,
All my friends I would lose.
If that course I should choose,
I would surely repent.
I would have to be dumb
Or considered ill bred
By acquaintance and chum
If I meant what I said.

If I said, I must say,
But it never would do.
Speech can never be true
In a literal way.
My approach you would dread;
That is quite evident.
If I meant what I said,
If I said what I meant.

—Chicago News.

FINE FIRE STATION.

How a Denver Company Made Theirs a Beauty Spot.

LAWN GRADED AND PLANTED.

Grounds Surrounding the Building Made Attractive With Flowers and Vines—Most Unique Decorative Features Are Flower Stands.

Makes the fire station in your town a beauty spot, however humble it may be. It can be done by any fire company with a little trouble and at a comparatively small expense. Both the fire house and grounds can be made attractive, not only to the home folk, but to visitors as well. The good work of a Denver fire company in this line is described as follows by the Denver News:

There is probably no finer example in Denver of what patience, hard work and a sincere love of the beautiful will do in the way of beautifying one's surroundings than that to be seen at the Clayton street fire station. The building is new and attractive, being built of gray brick, and Captain John D. Wilmut, together with his men, set about making the grounds equally attractive as soon as they took possession of the station in the spring of 1905. The city was called on for grass seed.



ONE OF THE SIX FLOWER STANDS.

which was furnished, and after that the men at the station did the rest. The expenditure of \$12 by the city for the seed represents the total outlay for the magnificent grounds surrounding the station building.

Under Captain Wilmut the firemen graded and planted the lawn and watched it so carefully that there is perhaps not a better one in the city. In front of the building they planted a flower bed, in the form of a Maltese cross. It is filled with foliage plants of many hues, and in the center there is a small century plant. Along the front wall there is a row of gladioluses and tuberose, solicited and received from the horticultural department at Washington. On the south side of the lot is a hedge of sweet peas, and on the same side a large bed of pansies, the gift of the Park Floral company, and another bed of geraniums.

The most extraordinary and unique features of the decorations are the flower stands devised by the men. For one of these an inverted section of a tree trunk, with the spreading limbs serving for support, was used. On top of this an oblong box was placed, covered with decorative work made from small twigs. There are six of these boxes in various patterns, and each one represents an endless amount of work and patience. The material necessary for their construction was all gathered in the alleys and vacant lots of the neighborhood. The completed boxes, filled with dozens of varieties of plants and trailing vines, are really works of art, a single one containing geraniums of many types, bluebells, wandering jews, pinkies, nasturtiums and small poppies.

In addition to these there are other stands which are, if anything could be, even more strange in their origin. In the alleys near the station the firemen found two kitchen water tanks that had been deserted by their owners. Strips were cut out of their sides and rustic supports placed beneath them. They were filled with earth and flowers planted inside. They have quite lost their homely identity and serve as very attractive flower boxes, with long strands of delicate vines trailing from their sides. Withal there is much for the men at the station to be proud of, for ordinarily a fire station is not a thing of beauty, but in this case the men have toiled to such good purpose that there is not a private lawn in Denver where more taste is shown in the decorations or greater success obtained in the horticultural work.

Effect of Electric Wires on Trees.
A considerable amount of damage to street trees is found to be due to wires in causing abrasions, destruction of limbs, burning, etc., which necessitate injudicious pruning, says the Los Angeles Times. The greatest amount of damage is the local burnings caused by the electrical current, and the higher the electric motive force the more injury is likely to occur. There appears to be little or no leakage from wires during the dry weather, but in wet weather, when a film of water is formed on the bark, there is a considerable transfer of electric current. No authentic cases have been observed where the alternating current such as is used for electric lighting has killed trees, although cases are recorded where the direct current used in operating street railways has destroyed large trees.

THE WINTER CLEAN-UP IN THE ORCHARD

A Little Work Now Will Insure a Larger Yield and Better Fruit Next Season.

During the winter is a time that, with the orchardist, there is very little that seems to necessarily demand immediate attention. This is a time when orchards could be given a general cleaning up with no great expense, and with perhaps as great returns as from energies expended along any other line of work connected with fruit growing. The great amount of trash that naturally accumulates in orchards during the fall affords excellent shelter for the numerous enemies of the fruit grower. Many of these pests pass their winter condition in or on the fruit and leaves left on the ground and on the trees. The cooling moth finds its winter quarters under the scales of the bark of trees, under fallen leaves, in piles of weeds and rubbish that may collect at any place in the orchard or along fences.

Fungous diseases, such as bitter rot of apples, passing the winter on decayed fruits left hanging on the trees and lying on the ground, are only waiting to spread their contagion the following season, just as soon as conditions favoring their development arrive. One stage of the apple scab fungus winters over on the fallen leaves.

It has been demonstrated by those

would be a most convenient time for doing the work, since at that time there is no foliage to obstruct the view.

In doing the work it is necessary either to climb the trees or to drive through the orchard with a wagon having a high platform so that the observer may easily look down through the entire tops of the trees. In cutting out the canker, cut back several inches below it, and do not cut through a diseased place, as there would be possibility of distributing the disease with the knife. All cut places should be painted at once and all removed pieces should be carefully handled and hastily burned.

The importance of cleaning up the orchard after each crop has been gathered is further illustrated by an observation accidentally made at the Missouri station during the present season. In the latter part of May some inoculations were made on young Ben Davis, and other varieties of apples, with the cedar apple fungus. These cultures failing to develop, they were being thrown out, on the 24 of July, that the dishes might be used for other purposes. As they were being examined for the last time a well developed case of bitter rot was ob-



BITTER MUMMIES CLINGING TO TREE OVER WINTER.

Any one of these mummies in the upper portion of the tree is in position to infect nearly all the fruit that will be borne the following year.

who have practiced careful sanitary methods, that bitter rot can be largely controlled by carefully cleaning up the ground, and picking all mummied fruits from the trees.

The best way to dispose of these decayed apples is to haul them out of the orchard and burn or bury them deep enough so they will not be disturbed by cultivation.

In addition to cleaning up under the trees as a protection against bitter rot, it is advisable to pick off all diseased fruits as soon as they begin to appear in the summer.

Trees that have a weeping habit should be pruned so that the limbs do not come in contact with the ground, and weeds should be prevented from making a rank growth under them, as this is one of the conditions that indirectly favors the development of the disease.

Bitter rot is at times the most destructive of all epidemics that ever invades the orchard. The possibility of being able to check the progress of this disease alone ought to be sufficient to stimulate every grower in the country and cause him to thoroughly clean up his orchard some time during the fall, winter and early spring, removing and effectually destroying every perceptible piece of material which might in any way contribute to or assist in the spread of the disease.

It is only recently, during the present summer, that a most important discovery concerning the habits of the bitter rot fungus was made by Mr. H. A. Simpson, of Vincennes, Ind., in his orchard at Parkersburg, Ill. This discovery was taken up, carefully investigated and given to the public in two publications by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

The discovery made was of the fact that the fungus, as well as occurring on the fruit, commonly passes part of its existence on the branches of the tree in the form of cankers. The origin of these cankers is due to the spores of the fungus getting into wounded or bruised places of the bark, where they germinate and grow readily. This makes it very important that great care should be exercised in working about the trees, so that the bark should not be injured more than is necessary, thus giving the fewest possible number of points for infection in this manner. The fungus passing the winter on these cankered limbs or on mummied fruits produces spores in the early summer which are distributed by the rains and other agents to the fruits throughout the year and to other trees.

The importance of cutting off these cankered patches from the trees cannot be too strongly emphasized. The work can be done at any time in the fall, early winter or early spring without taking the time needed for other duties. It seems that in the fall after the leaves have fallen, or in the early spring just before growth starts,

served on one of the Ben Davis apples. This indicates, as has been stated by numerous observers, that the fungus spores may get on the fruit, some considerable time before the rot appears. In this instance, the apple had received infection some time in May, while the disease did not begin to develop until the latter days of June, as the case was a few days old when first noticed. The cupboard in which the cultures were kept was new and had never been used before, all the

apparatus used in connection with making the cultures was new and had been thoroughly sterilized by heat before using, and the only possible time at which the apple could have been infected was while it was hanging on the tree in the orchard.

To recapitulate, the importance of winter cleaning of orchards cannot be too forcibly stated. In this cleaning up, every cankered limb, and every decayed or mummied apple hanging on the tree or lying on the ground, should be gathered and burned or buried deeply.

Apple houses and evaporators furnish one of the common sources of infesting the orchard with the codling moth. The culls from the packing house and the cores from the evaporators are usually thrown aside out of the way. The worms come out of this refuse material and go into winter quarters under anything that may be at hand to furnish them shelter. In the spring the moth emerges and at once starts on its mission of destruction. This is merely another one of the many instances in which neglect is certain to bring loss.

Spraying thoroughly constitutes a part of the sanitary care of orchards. An application of a strong solution of copper sulphate and lime, or of strong Bordeaux mixture, made in the early spring before the buds start, is a profitable way in which to conduct the winter treatment of orchards. The object of this treatment is to thoroughly clean up the trees as a precaution against insects and fungus spores that may have lodged at any place in the bark. Summer spraying is also of great value, but that will be discussed in another bulletin.

Types of Bitter Rot Canker.

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